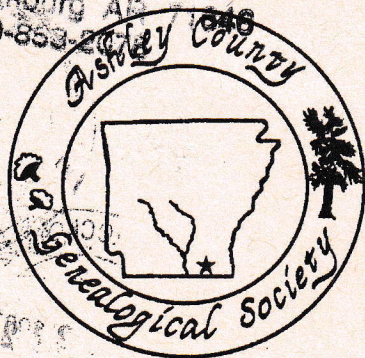


# *K<sup>in</sup> Collecting*

Quarterly Devoted to Genealogical Research in Ashley County, Arkansas

Volume XXI, No. 1 & 2

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A Quarterly Devoted to Genealogical Research in Ashley County, Arkansas

## Kin Collecting Volume XXI Numbers 1&2

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**The Harold B. Simpson Confederate  
Research Center Hill College P. O. Box  
619 Hillsboro, Texas 76645**

Sends a brochure advising that the Research Center and Museum includes:

Over 3500 books, brochures and pamphlets on Civil War, with emphasis on Confederate military history.

**All important reference books on the war, including The Official Records, Southern Historical Society Papers, The Confederate Veteran, and Confederate Military History.**

Capsule histories of all 3,200 Confederate regiments, and special units, as well as Confederate ships.

On microfilm: Index of each Confederate state; all service records of Hood's Texas Brigade;

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Archives containing original letters, documents, maps and photographs.

An extensive file of magazine and newspaper clippings, and subscriptions to 55 magazines in field of Southern and military history.

Research fees are very reasonable.

Our Center has many people visiting from all over the United States as well as foreign countries. We specialize in Texas Confederacy but have information for all the Southern States. We are at this time searching for the book, The Garden of Memory, stories of the Civil War as told by Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy compiled by Mrs. M. A. Elliott, Historian, H. L. Grinstead Chapter UDC, Camden, Arkansas. If you or someone you know would like to donate this book to our Center for Arkansas research we would very much appreciate it. If it is for sale please let me know and write to my attention. Thanks.

**Wanted:** If you have a Confederate ancestor and know the location of his grave we would like to have this information such as city, name of cemetery, his name, company and regiment and any personal information about him including death date.

**Wanted:** If you have Confederate Civil War letters, pictures, diaries, journals, etc., the Confederate Research Center would like to have copies of these items. What better place to have copies preserved and viewed by people from all over the world interested in the Confederacy. Mail your items to:

Attn: Peggy  
Confederate Research Center  
P. O. Box 619 Hillsboro, TX  
76645

**YOU KNOW YOU'RE FROM ARKANSAS IF:**

1. You measure distance in minutes.
2. You've ever had to switch from "HEAT" to "A/C" in the same day.
3. You use "fix" as a verb. Example: "I'm fixin' to go to the store."
4. All the festivals cross the state are named after a fruit, vegetable, grain, insect, or animal.
5. You install security lights on your house and garage and leave both unlocked.

# CONFEDERATE PRISONERS TAKEN DURING LONGVIEW EXPEDITION

An outline of events which took place in south Arkansas during the Red River Campaign in March and April of 1864 was published in the Vol. XX No.1 & 2 issue of this journal.

STONG, CHARLES Private. Company "C" 19th Ark. Mounted Inf. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

SIMPSON, WILLIAM P. - Private. Company "G" 19th Ark. Mounted Inf. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

STEARNS, G. M. Private. Company "D" 15th Ark. Mounted Inf. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

SMILEY, VI. M. Private. Company "F" 15th Ark. Mounted Inf. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

STEELE, CHRISTOPHER C. Private. Company (not given) 15th Ark. Mounted Inf. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

SIMMONS, JAMES Sargt. Company "K" 15th Ark. Mounted Inf. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

SIMMONS, WILLIAM N. Private. Company "D" Wright's Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

SLAUGHTER, JOHN Private. Company "E" Wright's Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

STONE, ISAAC Private. Company "F" Wright's Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

SMITH, SAMUEL • Private. Company "H" Wright's Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Died May 23, 1864. Reason: Typhoid Fever.

SKINNER, JEFFERSON J. Private. Company "H" 23rd Ark. Inf. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.



# CONFEDERATE PRISONERS TAKEN AT LONGVIEW

SEBASTAIN, SAMUEL - Private. Company "C" 2nd MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

SHERRY, JAMES • Teamster. Company "D" Crawfords. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, 111.

TAYLOR, RICHARD •• QMS. Wood's MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

THOMPSON, LEONARD - Private. Company "B" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Died June 9, 1864. Reason: Interitis.

TIMMS, T. Private. Company "B" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, 111

TAYLOR, JAMES D. Private. Company "C" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Died June 16, 1864. Reason: Rubecola.

TISDALE, ALBERT •• Private. Company "E" 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

TEAGUE, W. L. Private. Company "G" 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

THOMAS, JOHN - Private. Company "G" 19th Ark. Mounted Inf. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

TURNBOUGH, MADISON C. Private. Company "D" 15th Ark. Mounted Inf. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

THOMPSON, ARCH • Private. Company (not given) 16th Ark. Inf. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

TRENTHAM, A. W. Private. Company "B" 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.



# CONFEDERATE PRISONERS TAKEN AT LONGVIEW

TYREE, DANIEL - Private. Company "B" 20th Ark. Mounted Inf. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

WALKER, B. F. - 1st Lt. Company "F" 15th Ark. Mounted Inf. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

WEBB, ALEXANDER - Private. Company "B" Woods MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Died November 13, 1864. Reason: Congestion Fever.

WINKLES, A. - Private. Company "D" Woods MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

WALKER, JOHN F. - Private. Company "B" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

WELLS, GEORGE C. - Private. Company "C" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Died June 5, 1864. Reason: Typhoid.

WINN, THOMAS - Private. Company "C" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to

# CONFEDERATE PRISONERS TAKEN AT LONGVIEW

Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

WILKERSON, J. L. - Private. Company "D" 1st Ark. Cavalry. \* Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

WINTERBONNER, ELI Private. Company "D" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

WHITE, HARVY Private. Company "G" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Died May 2, 1864. Reason: Typhoid Pneumonia.

WHITE, JOHN R. Private. Company "G" 1st Arkansas Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

WALTHORN, J. C. Private. Company "H" Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois



WILLIAMS, RANDALL - Private.  
Company "H" 1st Ark. Cavalry.  
Captured March 29, 1864 at  
Longview. Confined to Little Rock  
April 4, 1864. Released May 7,  
1864 and forwarded to Rock Island,  
Illinois.

WORDS, GEORGE W. - Private.  
Company "K" 1st Ark. Cavalry.  
Captured March 29, 1864 at  
Longview. Confined to Little Rock  
April 4, 1864. Released May 7,  
1864 and forwarded to Rock Island,  
Illinois.

WALDROP, JOHN - Private. Company  
"D" 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured  
March 29, 1864 at Longview.  
Confined to Little Rock April 4,  
1864. Released May 7, 1864 and  
forwarded to Rock Island,  
Illinois.

WHITEFIELD, J. B. Private.  
Company "E" 2nd Ark. Cavalry.  
Captured March 29, 1864 at  
Longview. Confined to Little Rock  
April 4, 1864. Released June 23,  
1864 and forwarded to Rock Island,  
Illinois.

WOOD, WILLIAM T. Private.  
Company "E" 2nd Ark. Cavalry.  
Captured March 29, 1864 at  
Longview. Confined to Little Rock  
April 4, 1864. Released May 7,  
1864 and forwarded to Rock Island,  
Illinois.

WRIGHT, JOSEPH F. Private  
Company "C" 5th Ark. Infantry.  
Captured March 29, 1864 at  
Longview. Confined to Little Rock  
April 4, 1864. Released May 7,  
1864 and forwarded to Rock Island,  
Illinois.

WESSELL, EDWARD H. - Private.  
Company "A" 11th Ark. Infantry.  
Captured March 29, 1864 at  
Longview. Confined to Little Rock  
April 4, 1864. Released June 23,  
1864 and forwarded to Rock Island,  
Illinois.

WRIGHT, JOHN - Private. Company  
"A" 11th Ark. Mounted Infantry.  
Captured March 29, 1864 at  
Longview. Confined to Little Rock  
April 4, 1864. Died June 1,  
1864. Reason: Rubecola.

WISHERT, JAMES Private. Company  
"A" 11th Ark. Mounted Inf.  
Captured March 29, 1864 at  
Longview. Confined to Little Rock  
April 4, 1864. Released May 7,  
1864 and forwarded to Rock Island,  
Illinois.

WILBURN, WILLIAM - Private.  
Livingston's Company 10th Ark.  
Mounted Infantry. Captured March  
29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to  
Little Rock April 4, 1864.  
Released May 7, 1864 and forwarded  
to Rock Island, Illinois.

WARD, J. H. - Private. Company "A"  
19th Ark. Mounted Infantry.  
Captured March 29, 1864 at  
Longview. Confined to Little Rock  
April 4, 1864. Released May 7,  
1864 and forwarded to Rock Island,  
Illinois.

WALKER, R. A. - Private.  
Company "F" 15th Ark.  
Mounted Inf. Captured March  
29, 1864 at Longview.  
Confined to Little Rock  
April 4, 1864. Released  
June 23, 1864 and forwarded  
to Rock Island, Illinois.



WILLIAMSON, H. H. - Private.  
Company "F" 15th Ark.  
Mounted Inf. Captured March  
29, 1864 at Longview.  
Confined to Little Rock  
April 4, 1864. Released  
June 23, 1864 and forwarded  
to Rock Island, Illinois.

WILLIAMSON, JAMES Private.  
Company "F" 15th Ark.  
Mounted Inf. Captured March  
29, 1864 at Longview.  
Confined to Little Rock  
April 4, 1864. Released June  
23, 1864 and forwarded to  
Rock Island, Illinois.

WITT, ALLISON Private.  
Company "E" 18th Ark.  
Mounted Inf. Captured March  
29, 1864 at Longview.  
Confined to Little Rock  
April 4, 1864. Released May  
7, 1864 and forwarded to  
Rock Island, Illinois.

WILLIAMS, F. M. - Private.  
Company "H" Wright's Ark.  
Cavalry. Captured March 29,  
1864 at Longview. Confined to  
Little Rock April 4, 1864. Died  
July 27, 1864 in Prison  
Hospital. Reason: Typhoid  
Fever.

YARDLEY, JAMES H. Private.  
Company "H" 1st Ark. Cavalry.  
Captured March 29, 1864 at  
Longview. Confined to Little

Rock April 4, 1864. Released  
May 7, 1864 and forwarded to  
Rock Island, Illinois.

YOUNG, RICHARD • Sergt. Company  
"H" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured  
March 29, 1864 at Longview.  
Confined to Little Rock April  
4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864  
and forwarded to Rock  
Island, Illinois

YOUNG, DAVID G. Private,  
Company "H" 10th Ark. Mounted  
Infantry. Captured March 29,  
1864 at Longview. Confined to  
Little Rock April 4, 1864.  
Released May 7, 1864 on oath.

#### You know you're from Arkansas if:

You know what a "DAWG" and a "HAWG" are.

You carry jumper cables in your car...for your OWN car.

You only own four spices: salt, pepper, Tabasco, and ketchup.

The local papers cover national and  
international news on one page but require 6 pages for  
local gossip and sports.

1. You think that the first day of deer season is  
a national holiday.

You find 100 degrees Fahrenheit "a little warm".



## First Arkansas and Louisiana Cavalry

### Battalion

Extremely little is known about the short-lived organization known as the First Arkansas and Louisiana Cavalry Battalion. It is not mentioned at all in the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion. Some of the small number of unofficial sources which do mention the unit confuse it with the First Arkansas Trans - Mississippi Cavalry. Other sources identify the unit as the First Louisiana and Arkansas Cavalry Battalion.

The battalion appears to have contained four or five companies. At least two of the battalion's companies were recruited in Arkansas. The remaining members of the unit - as the battalion's name implies - were recruited in Louisiana.

Throughout the brief career of the battalion it was under the command of Major G. W. Buckner.

Soon after being organized in the early summer of 1861, the First Arkansas and Louisiana Cavalry Battalion was reported at Camden, Arkansas. One unofficial report states that the battalion was completely unarmed and lacked all forms of discipline.

Either in September or October, 1861, the unit was moved to Magnolia, Arkansas. It is now known what duties the unit performed there or whether or not it had been armed or improved its discipline.

No higher command assignments have been located for the battalion. It is probable that the unit was never assigned to any higher command because of its failure to completely organize.  
14 Kin Kolcing

The First Arkansas and Louisiana Cavalry Battalion participated in no engagements of any kind during its brief career.

The final mention of the unit in any source places it at Shreveport, Louisiana in December, 1861.

It appears that the company was disbanded prior to January 1, 1862. It is possible that the unit was disbanded due to illegalities in its organization.

Lacking additional information, nothing more towards a history of the First Arkansas and Louisiana Cavalry Battalion may be offered at this time.

Source- Civil War Soldiers, Bradley County, AR

Compiled by: Beverly Jane Woodard



## CAMP DENSON

VETERANS ORGANIZED HERE JULY 4, 1895

Chartered under the authority of Commander in Chief, and by George Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, of the United Confederate Veterans, at New Orleans, La., July 10th 1895, pursuant to an organization of Veterans held in the Court House in Warren, Arkansas, July 4th, 1895, the record of which meeting being recorded, as follows, viz:

Pursuant to a call by Rev. N.C. Denson and J.B. Watson a number of Confederate veterans of Bradley County assembled at the court house at 10 o'clock A.M. July 4th, 1895.

The meeting was called to order by a motion made, that Rev. N.C. Denson act as chairman. Motion carried.

On motion J.B. Watson was chosen secretary of the meeting, after which the chairman stated very appropriately the object of the meeting was to organize a United Confederate veterans Camp.

Upon the motion of E.N. Wilson, the veterans present were requested to enroll their names with the Secretary. The response was that the following enrolled viz:

J.C. Bratton, Capt.; J.B. Watson, Lieut; A.B. Reeves, 2nd Lieut; J.T. Dummons, 3rd Lieut; W.H. Blankinship,

16 Kin Collecting

On motion the meeting was adjourned until 1 o'clock p.m.

At 1 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the chairman. Comrade B.F. Langston asked permission of the Camp, to pay for the charter of the Camp, the fee being two dollars. The request was granted. ..

On motion the organization went into an election of officers for the Camp, with the following results: J.C. Bratton, Captain J.B. Watson, 1st. Lieut. A.B. Reeves, 2nd Lieut. J.T. Dummond, 3rd Lieut. W.H. Blankenship, Adj. J.W. Pierce, Orderly Sarj. C.C. Gannaway, Surgeon C.C. Grose, Asst. Surgeon. N.C. Denson, Chaplin.

A motion being made by J.B. Watson "That Denson" be the name of this Camp. The motion was unanimously carried. Chairman Denson turned the organization over to the Capt. J.C. Bratton. Thereupon the Camp was addressed by the following comrades: W.H. Blankenship, W.F. Mack, J.C. Miller, who displayed the old "Battle Flag" of the 9th, Arkansas Regiment creating a sensation and causing strong men to shed tears.

On motion the Adjutant and Secretary of the meeting were authorized to send the roll of Veterans to the Adjutant General, George Moorman, together with fees and dues to obtain a Charter for Denson Camp.

On motion the Adjutant and Secretary of the meeting were authorized to send the roll of Veterans to Adjutant



General, George Moorman, together with fees and dues to obtain a Charter for Denson Camp.

On motion the annual meeting of the Camp will be held in Warren, Bradley County, Arkansas, on the first Thursday in April of each succeeding year. On motion the Camp adjourned, subject to call of the Commander. J.C. Bratton, Capt: Attest-J.B. Watson, Secy.

The record showing the following list of veterans enlisted as members of the Camp under date of July 4th, 1895, together with the Company, Regiment and Rank as follows:

Name	Co.	Regiment	Rank
T.G. Anderson	H	Wrights	Private
J. H. Abernathy	C	8 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
R. W. Anders	A	Flippins	Private
J. M. Anders	C	Hardie's	Private
J.C. Bratton		9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Major
W.H. Blankenship	A	1 <sup>st</sup> MISS	Adjt.

J.M. Bailey	C	5 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
Samuel Blythe	A	27 <sup>th</sup> GA	Private
Dr. A.N. Bond		O'Neill's	Private
Hugh Bradley	D	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
Nathan Braswell	I	2 <sup>nd</sup> ARK	Private
J.R. Broughton	B	Monroe's	Private
J.R. Barnett	B	Monroe's	Private
William Burkett	D	33 <sup>rd</sup> Ala	Private
Jacob Braswell	F	2 <sup>nd</sup> ARK	Private
J.M. Bell	I	23 <sup>rd</sup> Ala	Private
S.C. Baskin	G	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
T.M. Baxter	E	17 <sup>th</sup> S.C.	Private
James Baker	E	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
Jno Brunley	K	4 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
J.T. Beard		36 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
H.F. Clark	I	18 <sup>th</sup> Miss	Private



S.N. Colley	B	13 <sup>th</sup> GA	Private
J.H. Creed	D	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
T.B. Craig	H	14 <sup>th</sup> TN	Private
T.M. Crawford		7 <sup>th</sup> SC Bat.	
J.T. Drummond		Newton's	Private
N.C. Denson	K	3 <sup>rd</sup> ARK	Chaplin
J.H. Davis	C	19 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
S.M. Davis		Owen's Bat.	Private
J.L. Durham	A	16 <sup>th</sup> MISS	Private
H.M. Ederington	B	Monroe's	Private
J.T. Ederington	D	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
W.J. Ederington	D	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Serg.
W.H. Ernest	G	Monroe's	Private
R.R. Ferguson	F	25 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
W.S. Finch		River QT.	Master Ser
J.L. Fortner	E	43 <sup>rd</sup> ALA	Private

W.B. Fike	G	19 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
C.C. Gannaway	C	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Surgeon
C.C. Grose	D	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Surgeon
M.B. Garrison	K	5 <sup>th</sup> SC	Private
B.T. Gilbert		Coast Guard Service	
M.T. Gill	E	16 <sup>th</sup> TN	Private
T.M. Goodwin	B	Monroe's	Private
M.W. Green	E	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Captain
P.P. Garrison	E	17 <sup>th</sup> SC	Private
J.J. Garrison	E	5 <sup>th</sup> SC	Private
S.W. Godfrey	H	2 <sup>nd</sup> ARK	Private
W.L. Higason	H	20 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
J.M. Hankins		McNally's Bat.	Private
J.C.R. Howard	C	Whittington	Private
Green Johnson	C	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
S.M. Jones	I	34 <sup>th</sup> ALA	Private

J.A. Joyce	D	44 <sup>th</sup> NC	Private	R.P. McElwrath	L	2 <sup>nd</sup> ARK	Private
J.W. Johnston	D	37 <sup>th</sup> VA	Private	J.F. Neely	C	5 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
J.F. Johnson		McNary's Brig.	Private	R.D. Norman	B	12 <sup>th</sup> TN	Private
R.N. Koonce	B	1 <sup>st</sup> ARK	Private	J.S. O'Neil	G	11 <sup>th</sup> TX	Serg.
Jno Kenmore	C	5 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private	J. McPagan	I	2 <sup>nd</sup> ARK	Private
B.F. Langston	C	5 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private	E.D. Peek	E	28 <sup>th</sup> GA	Private
D.W. Leslie	C	19 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private	R.A. Pollard	C	19 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
John Lynn	C	Hardy's	Private	J.W. Pierce	B	5 <sup>th</sup> SC	Serg.
W.F. Mack	C	11 <sup>th</sup> ARK	GM	R.E. Pugh	A	3 <sup>rd</sup> ARK	Private
W.L. Mann	I	2 <sup>nd</sup> ARK	Private	A.B. Reaves	C	19 <sup>th</sup> ARK	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut
J.C. Miller	G	9 <sup>th</sup> GA	Private	J.R. Rice		Wrights	Private
W.A. Morgan	C	24 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private	Joe Ritchey	C	5 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
J.R.S. Meek	I	2 <sup>nd</sup> ARK	Private	D.S. Roddy	I	2 <sup>nd</sup> ARK	Private
W.W. Martin	I	2 <sup>nd</sup> ARK	Private	G.S. Anders	A	26 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
Dr. M.S. Moore	H	20 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private	D.T. Spraggins	C	9 <sup>th</sup> Ark	Private
J.M. McDowell	H	1 <sup>st</sup> SC	Private	G. Stephens	A	26 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private



H.S. Stuard	I	2 <sup>nd</sup> ARK	Private
A.G. Stedman		Hardy's	Private
W.A. Seay	C	24 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
T.H. Stanfield	F	31 <sup>st</sup> TN	Private
A.R. Turner	C	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
J.A. Thornton		McNally's Bat.	Private
A.B. Turner	B	Monroe's	Private
W.D. Trotter		17 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
W.H. Thompson	G	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
J.B. Watson	I	6 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
J.D. Wardlaw	C	19 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
N.H. Webb	H	20 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
S.L. Weeks	K	2 <sup>nd</sup> LA	Private
E.N. Wilson	C	3 <sup>rd</sup> ARK	Private
T.J. Word	C	5 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
S.W. Wheelless	B	1 <sup>st</sup> ARK	Private

J.J. Walke	F	46 <sup>th</sup> NC	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.
R.B. Wooley	G	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
R.J. Withers		Marine GM Service	
T.C. Wooldridge	E	9 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private
J.T. Whitesides	E	5 <sup>th</sup> ARK	Private

**You know you're from Arkansas if:**

12. You know all four seasons: Almost Summer, Summer, still Summer and Christmas.
13. You know whether another ARKIE is from north or south as soon as they open their mouth.
14. Going to Wal-mart is a favorite pastime known as goin' Wal-martin or off to Wally World.
15. You describe the first cool snap (below 70 degrees) as good pinto-bean weather.

The purpose for organizing the Camp of Confederate Veterans is stated on the record, as follows:

"To perpetuate the deeds of valor of the Southern armies and navy during the four years of Civil Conflict and to keep in social touch the remaining few who represent the many able men, who comprised the Southern forces, and to care for and succor any comrade in the hour of need."

The record of all subsequent meetings of the Camp are recorded, likewise the names of other veterans joining the Camp from time to time and record of the death of the members.

Only one of the 111 charter members of Camp Denson Post is now living, namely T.B. Craig of Johnsville. There are at present only twenty members of the Camp living, namely T.B. Craig, J.T. Adams, J.H. Beard, J.N. Brown, J.L. Carr J.L. Ederington, G.W. Harcrow, J.F. John, Jas W. Lyons, Jack Primm, R.S. Powell, Dixon Sloan, N.Y. Wadsworth, Z.C. Tucker, J.A. Beard, A.M. McClendon, L.H. Adcock, W.P. Ferguson, C.W. Hargis, W.B. Jackson, and W.S. Reeves.

Extracted from the Homecoming and Historical Edition of the Eagle Democrat, Warren, AR

# PENNINGTON TOWNSHIP

SOLDIER	REGT	STATUS	FAMILY	RELATION	CHILD
James Waites		CONSCRIP	Amanda M.	WIFE	4
Harell Johnson		"	Louisa	"	6
Loyd B. Temples		"	Mary J.	"	4
Elisha Parker		"	Mary	"	2
N.E.L.M. Kamp		"	Amanda	"	2
? Lewis		"	Martha	"	4
William Harvile		"	Sarah	"	2
R.F. Baker	24th AR	SER	Mary A.	"	3
J.L. Phillips	"	"	Cynthia A.	"	2
C.L. Reynolds	"	"	Elizabeth J.	"	3
Elbert Glover	"	"	Joanna	"	3
Henry Cox	"	"	Mary	"	5
William Creed	"	"	Nancy	"	2
James Stewart	5th AR	"	Elizabeth	"	1
Larkin Gilbert	"	DEAD	Martha J.	"	1
John C. Harris	"	"	Caroline	"	3
H.H. Chammes	20th AR	"	Nancy	"	1
John Temples	5th AR	DEAD	Caroline C.	"	
J.C.R. Howard	24th AR	SER	Rebecca	"	3
Richard Dogget	"	"	Rebecca	"	2
James Pipkins	"	"	Sarah	"	3
Stephen Woodward	"	"	Elizabeth	"	3



Richard Parker	9th AR	"	Sarah	"	2
F.M. Callaway	"	"	Martha J.	"	.
Franklin Moore	24th AR	DEAD			1
Mordaci Moore	"	SER	Julia	"	1
Miles Moore	20th AR	DISCHG	Mary E.	"	2
John W. Ennis	24th AR	SER	Winnaford	"	2
Green Hickman		CONSCRIP	Mary	"	4
T.J. Coker		"	Sarah	"	3
W.B. Stovall		"	Palaska	"	5
Jack Parnell		"	Mary	"	4
Wm. H. Waters	5th AR	SER	Ann J.	"	1
James H. Johnson	"	DEAD	Sarah	"	5
Richard Koonce	Monroes	SER	Nancy	"	2
S.H. Wheless	"	"	Catherine	"	1
Joseph Dobson		CONSCRIP	Parmelia	"	3
Thomas C. Bradley	Crawfords	SER	Susan (Mother)		3
Hugh Bradley	1st AR CAV	"	Susan "		3
John B. Thompson	5th AR	"	Mary		3
Wm. H. Thompson	"	"	Mary		3
Andrew Thompson	9th AR	DEAD	Mary		3
Mathew Beard	"	SER	Josephine		3
John C. Beard	24th AR	"	Josephine		3
James Burks	Crawfords	"	Elizabeth	"	4
Hiram Green	"	"	Mary	"	4
Thomas Bradley	9th AR	"	Sarah	"	2

James Boyd	24th AR	"	Mahala	"	2
Jesse C. Baylor	5th AR	"	Christina	"	3
Ike McFaddin	9th AR	"	Ellenor	"	2
Harvey W. Conrad	24th AR	"	Matilda	MOTHER	2
John H. Conrad	20th AR	DEAD	Matilda	"	2
Robert Spears	CONSCRIP	SER	Elizabeth	WIFE	3
Green Spears	1st AR CAV	"	Susanna	"	6
Henry Mosley	20th AR	DEAD	Louisa	"	4
W.C. Mosley	"	"	Lucinda	"	4
Hugh Beard	"	"	Elizabeth	"	4
H.J.J. Jones	CONSCRIP	"	Francis	"	4
James Parker	9th AR	SER	Mary	"	4
William Ray	CRAWFORDS	"	Susan	"	4
John H. Mosley	"	"	Elizabeth	"	4
John Parker		DEAD	Susan	"	5
James Seagraves	CRAWFORDS	SER	Mary	"	5
James T. Pinkard	20th AR	DEAD	Ann	MOTHER	
Geo. W. Johnston	HARTS ART	SER	Winsey(?)	WIFE	3
Green Steadman	24th AR	"	Margaret	"	2
James R. Murphy	20th AR	DEAD	Ellen	"	
John M. Bradley	1st AR CAV	SER	Mary	"	
James Campbell	24th AR	"	Margaret	"	4

William Green	CRAWFORDS	"	Drucilla	"	2
J.M. Parnell	9th AR	"	Ann	MOTHER	
Thomas Parker	DESHA"S	DEAD	Mary Ann	WIFE	2
C.L. Crawford	1st AR CAV	SER	Mary	"	
J.C. Bratton	9th AR	"	Harriet	"	
Henry Burrough	1st AR CAV	"	Eliza	"	
Titus Crawford		"	Titus	FATHER	
Tom. F. Johnson		"	?		
Robert Cheek		DEAD	Mary	WIFE	

DUNBAR AND HUNTER ON THE OUACHITA, 1804  
By Worth Camp, Jr.

*Editor's Note: The following is a narrative from George Hunter's journal of the 1804-1805 expedition along the Ouachita River, including analysis and observations by Worth Camp, Jr.*

In 1804, William Dunbar and George Hunter were commissioned by President Jefferson to explore and map the Ouachita River. The following story is a partial narrative of George Hunter's writings as typed from his manuscript journal that he transmitted to the "Government & was found in the Office of the Adjutant & Inspector General of (the) Army, U.S.A: Parker."

The matching of geographical locations with current Hot Springs, Arkansas, places and creek names was configured from city maps, visits, and interviews with Marcus Phillips, a reputable Hot Springs historian, and co-author of Indian Folklore Atlas of Hot Springs (1994).

For place names along the river, Hunter and Dunbar hired Samuel Blasier, a French guide from Ft. Miro (today's Monroe, Louisiana) to "pilot" their boat and tell them the common names of the creeks, swamps, lakes and rivers as they entered what would in 1819 become Arkansas Territory. He was paid \$30 a month. From the French we get "Smackover" and thousands of other words that describe Arkansas rivers, creeks, and mountains. The Ouachita River



varied in width from 100 yards to 30 yards.

Dunbar and Hunter's original boat was too big, so they left it at Ft. Miro and rented, for \$1.25 per day, a long shallow two-foot draft boat with a cabin for Dunbar and Hunter to sleep in. The soldiers and guide slept under tents on the banks. A big canoe loaded with provisions was tied to the big boat. Twelve soldiers with a sergeant from the U.S. garrison in New Orleans rowed the big boat. They rowed in two shifts of six men, or they were hauling and poling (which kept the boat away from the shore) along sandy shallow shores. At shoals they unloaded the big boat, then winched, tugged, and shoveled through the gravel and sandy shoals. They used the canoe to bring the unloaded supplies through the shoals to reload the big boat. They traveled from daylight until late in the afternoon, leaving time to set up camp and cook for the night.

When the French first explored down the Mississippi from Canada as far as the Arkansas River, the French asked the Illinois Indians what tribes to expect down river. One of the interpretations of the name given was their word for "Land of the South Wind" for the Native Americans living on the Arkansas River.

For river traffic going up river from the Gulf, early boats used square sails to be blown north by the prevailing south wind up the rivers when possible, and rode the current downstream on the return. The Dunbar and Hunter boat had a sail. It was used when

they made a river bend that gave them wind from the stern

Dunbar and Hunter were on the river between Monroe and Hot Springs from November 11, 1804, to January 16, 1805. They observed Choctaws on the Ouachita below and above Ft. Miro (Monroe).

They saw (white) pelicans, alligators, a deer killed by a Panther, black bears, and evidence of buffalos. Six miles south of the present-day Arkansas state line, they identified Bayu (creek) Frangueur, already named by the hunters for the guy who lost his life at that spot "in the chase of the Buffaloes." They saw "Spanish Beard" hanging in the trees until they passed Bayou Bartholomew, just north of Monroe, at Sterlington, Louisiana.

They saw deer, unfenced cattle, whooping cranes, turkey, ducks, and mallot (mallard) ducks. "We see constantly large flocks of wild Geese and Ducks which fly as we approach, so it is difficult to get a shot at them," wrote Hunter. They found the catfish, buffalo, and gars to "be soft and insipid compared to those (fish) near the sea."

They passed "the 'Island on Mallet' where the line between the Territories of Orleans & Louisiana crosses the Ouachita (at) Lat.33." This is today's Arkansas state line. There is another reference in the journal to the Mallet Brothers who came down from Canada.

On their return trip they observed an eclipse of the moon, total darkness, just below the Arkansas state



line at Mallet Island on Monday, January 14, 1805.

Now in Union County, Arkansas, they "passed the Bayu de Grande Marais (or great swamp) on the left. This has but a small opening, but extends some distance up, nearly parallel with the Ouachita ... The banks are low, having Prairies & ponds behind them. Timber Trees, soil etc. much the same as the two or three last days ... Passed Bayu de la Tulip ... at 1½ past 11 am, (passed) a small pond on the right shore, called Marais de Saline (Saline Swamp) about a mile in circumference, a Retreat for wild fowl, it is surrounded by Cypress. . . at half past 12 came to Bayu de Saline on the right, of considerable extent. This afternoon the banks begin to rise by slow degrees. Passed several Hunting Camps, but the Hunters were gone."

From November 16, 1804: "Came 17 miles, 158 perches this day. About 4 p.m. (same day) it began to hail, & in time turned into rain, continuing with increased violence the greatest part of the night. Encamped on alluvial ground.

"Nov. 17. Saturday. Therm. At 7 a.m. 40, in the river 54, at 3 p.m. 51 at 7p.m. 44. Fog on the river, Cloudy, Calm. . . . The current being more rapid than usual."

Near present day Arkadelphia, at 4 p.m. they "came to Grand Claise, [Hunter left the English name blank] opposite to Bayu de Cypri (Cypress Creek) having a number of Cypress trees growing round it; remarkable, because these

trees terminate hereabouts, & are seldom found north of this place.'

" Here, we met with a Delaware Indian, painted round the eyes with vermilion. He called himself Capt. Jacobs, (and) exclaimed when he saw our boat, "O! Canoe damned big." (and) said that a large number of Chickisaw & Choctaw Indians had gone to hunt on the waters of the Arkansa."

The expedition reached their destination, Hot Springs, the "boiling springs" on December 4, 1804, after walking seven miles beyond "Ellis Camp." They came to the "Bayu of the Hot Springs" and followed today's Hot Springs Creek north to the springs.

The Ellis Camp (Landing) was 100 yards below the Forche (fork) a Calfat, the mouth of today's Gulpha Creek, where the expedition left their boats and a camp. Dunbar and Hunter with the guide and their group stayed in a wood cabin left vacant by previous travelers to the "Warm Springs" as some local trappers referred to Hot Springs. The party had met several travelers on the Ouachita River that had been to the hot springs.

Hunter's journal records a report that Major Ellis, who lives near Natchez on the Mississippi, heralds the healing powers of the hot springs for him. He periodically travels to the hot springs with his servants. The "Ellis Camp" could be named for him, and he could have built the cabin.

While in Hot Springs for 30 days, the Ouachita Expedition endured several three-day periods of 10 to



30 degree low temperatures with wind, rain and sleet. For one of these episodes, George Hunter was out with three of the soldiers and the guide, Samuel Blasier, exploring over and around the immediate mountains east of the 20 or so hot springs where the expedition had set up camp on today's Central Avenue and Bath House Row.

George Hunter's journal describes this bad weather trip as follows:

Dec. 27th. Thursday. Therm. In the morning 26, at 3pm 45, at 8pm 38. Weather clear and cold. Wind northeast.'

After an early breakfast, I left our encampment on an excursion for three or four days, according as it should prove interesting, with a party of three men besides the Guide, carrying a tent, two Rifles, a spade, a mattock, an ac & two days provisions depending on what game should fall in our way for the rest. I put a small compass in my pocket to serve in cloudy weather.

As in the two former short tours [to the northwest and west of Hot Springs] we could only proceed for about half a day at a time the other half being necessarily occupied in returning to camp. It was now determined to go in a straight line for two days, except circumstances should point out otherwise; & then to return by another way.

Therefore, we directed our course towards the northeast and continued & all this day. Sometimes, over hills & steep craggy mountains, with narrow valleys between them, then up these valleys generally by the side of a branch of the Calfat (Gulpha) where we pitched our tent, having made only 12 miles this day, we had no path & were often impeded by the hills, waters, briars etc. ...

On ascending the high grounds, one can perceive as far as the eye can reach, at the height of 50, or 60 feet, a visible commencement of the piney region, straight on a line from that height to the top. This (yellow pines trees) is the more remarkable now as the other trees are deprived of their leaves.

Now the hilltops are entirely destitute of other trees or the valley without pines, But the Pines chiefly occupy the upper regions, leaving the valleys for the other timber. The soil in these narrow valleys is very thin, & full of stones ...

Towards evening the weather grew raw, and penetrating, portending a storm, which came in the night with rain & sleet; however by means of a good fire, we slept comfortably under our tent.

Dec. 28th. Friday. Therm. at 7 am 34, at 3pm 32, & at 8 pm 30, weather, raw, cold & disagreeable, Wind N.E.

After an early breakfast, set out again in the same direction as yesterday, passing the source of the Calfat & the ridge which gave it birth.

We had scarcely proceeded two miles when a violent storm set in from the N.W. right in our faces, accompanied with rain & sleet; this obliged us to return to our late fire where we pitched our tent again, until the storm should abate, which it did about 11 am when we immediately struck tent & set out again towards the N.E. as before, continued that course till one pm We now turned east, for half an hour, over a steep mountain. Then South for  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour. Then S.W. over the hills till half past 2 pm.

Here we shot a Doe. The skinning and dressing of which took up half an hour, when, after each man had got his proportion to carry, set out again at 3 pm S.W. for half an hour. Our Guide now shot another Doe, which being treated in the same manner as the other; we now set out again & proceeded on till we came to a "brach" of the Bayu de Saline, which stretches towards the river Arkansa & emptys into the Ouachita many leagues below this place. On this small brook we pitched our tent for the night; Having come about 12 miles this day, without a path or sight of the Sun, being directed by the pocket compass.

The soil, stones & timber much the same as yesterday or rather poorer.

Having made a good fire, began to regale ourselves with the nice delicate pieces of the game we had killed; These being perforated by as many small twigs sharpened at the ends & struck in the ground before the fire, served as spits to roast the venison; A large slate raised from the creek, & supported by three pegs drive in the ground, was our table, on which we kneaded our flour & caked it in the ashes like a potatoe. Smaller Slates were our plates, our drink was the pure (spring) fountain. The exercise & fine air of the hills gave us a keen appetite; & although the snow & sleet drifted by the N.E. gale, assailed us in all quarters, (never sat a pleasanter meal in my life) or slept sounder than I did here on the ground before the fire.

Dec 29th. Saturday. Therm. At 7am 25, at 8am 24, weather raw & overcast. . . .

On our arrival we found that Wm. Dunbar had removed with all the Soldiers & baggage from this (our Camp at the hot springs), to our old encampment on the banks of the Ouachita, at Ellis's Camp, where the boat lay, leaving my Son and one Soldier to wait our arrival, & we prepared to follow him in the morning (a distance of about 7 miles).

Today in Hot Springs, the "Bayu of the Hot Springs" is Hot Springs Creek and flows southeasterly past the downtown train station headed to the north bank of today's Lake Hamilton south of the Hot



Springs Country Club. The expedition walked four miles up this creek "to the mountain which give birth to the hot springs." The City of Hot Springs has recently completed new facilities for two miles along the bank of the creek where the expedition walked to and from Ellis Camp on the river.

The Forche a Calfat (Gulpha Creek) is three miles further east of Hot Springs Creek. It can be seen flowing through Gulpha Gorge just north on Gulpha Gorge Road from US Highway 70E, the Little Rock Highway, to State Highway 7. The Creek flows into today's Lake Catherine east of where the US 270 By-Pass joins US Hwy 270 to Malvern. George Hunter's three days bad weather excursion to the east was likely in the Gulpha Gorge direction through the mountains towards Hot Springs Village. The South Fork of the Saline River is southeast of Hot Springs Village.

## Newspapers On-Line

*Family Tree Magazine* announces that the Library of Congress and the National Endowment for the Humanities now have digitized over 226,000 newspapers from California, Florida, Kentucky, New York, Utah, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. dating from 1900 to 1910. Eventually, newspapers from every state will be available. Review these papers at:

<http://www.loc.gov/chroniclingamerica>.

## CHOCTAW ON THE OUACHITA - THE FORGOTTEN HISTORY

By Worth Camp, Jr.

The story of the Choctaw of South Arkansas is a forgotten history. It begins with the French colony west of the Mississippi River, all of which was considered Louisiana, including the Ouachita River Basin of what is now South Arkansas and North Louisiana. The French controlled this area from the late 1600s until 1763.

The Spanish returned to the region after 1763 when France turned over control of the region to them. The Spanish stayed in the territory until 1803 but had secretly sold the territory to Napoleon Bonaparte of France in October 1800. Napoleon, needing money for other problems, sold the territory to the United States in 1803.

The French had developed and the Spanish had continued a commercial system that used the Ouachita River and Red River Basins as Political and Economic Districts for the Orleans Territory, which comprised modern-day Louisiana.

Many modern Native American Choctaws migrated from Mississippi into the Ouachita River Basin of South Arkansas and North Louisiana during the Colonial Period. This was before George Washington

was inaugurated President in 1789.

The Choctaw were very successful in Mississippi and good trading partners with the French who lost control of the east side of the Mississippi River to the British in 1763. The Choctaw came for the game, some wearing European-made clothing, using pots and pans, and flintlock rifles. Some lived in cabins.

They had Christian names picked up from the English protestant missionary efforts that drove the pioneer values during this period. The Choctaw are part of our recent history without sufficient buried evidence to be attended to by archaeologists. Native Americans were not included in the U.S. Census by name in these earlier years, and because of their Christian names, the genealogist seldom singles them out. Their descendants are now assimilated and unwritten about. They have a presence in Columbia, Ouachita, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley and Union Counties.

In the colonial period, South Arkansas was first a part of Louisiana (New France) and not a part of British America. France explored the South Arkansas and Louisiana area in the 1600s, and established a trading post at Natchitoches on the Red River in 1714.

All Native Americans and French trappers in both the Red River and Washita River Basins, including the Hot Springs on the Washita, were required in the spring, at the end of the hunting season, to get their deer

and other skins to Natchitoches. The Quapaw and others along the Arkansas River Basin were required to trade at Arkansas Post near the mouth of the Mississippi.

Native Americans were the Frenchman's best friends. Deer, bear, and beaver hides were dynamic necessities in demand all over the world. Hides were purchased from the Native Americans with "trade goods," and from the French hunters/trappers in merchandise or currency used at the trading posts.

The British owned America from the Atlantic coast to the Appalachian Mountains. The French competed for the ownership of Canada, the Ohio River Basin, and from their Mobile port to New Orleans. The Choctaw of Mississippi and South Alabama were their friends and trading partners.

The French lost the American Seven Year War, and in the 1763 Treaty of Paris, Britain took all of Canada and all lands east of the Mississippi River. Spain (New Spain) owned the Provinces of Florida and Tejas (Texas) and was granted all of France's Louisiana (Territory).

The Spanish on the Tejas side of Louisiana, particularly in the area of Nacogdoches, on the Southwest Trail (Kings Highway) were already known along the Sabine and Red Rivers as bad trading neighbors. They were not liked or accepted by the



more easy going peoples of Louisiana. The Native Americans on the Red River preferred the friendliness and whisky of the French trappers and traders.

Therefore, to avoid upsetting the tax revenues and the established commercial relations, the Spanish relied on the French managers to govern and run the trading system already in place. This is why it is so confusing today to figure out how the Spanish were involved in the Cajun History.

Ft. Miro on the Washita, 1784.

To increase the revenues to the Spanish, the new provisional Governor General Estevan Miro' in New Orleans, on February 1, 1783, named Jean-Baptiste Filhiol as commandant of a combination garrison and trading post as far up the Washita River as feasible. Filhiol was already living in the area of "la Prairie des Canots," the site of modern Monroe, Louisiana, and was familiar with the area.

S.D. Dickinson of Prescott, Arkansas, writes, when Commandant Jean Filhiol went up the Washita in 1783 to create the post at "Ecore a Fabri," where Camden, Arkansas, is today, he failed to recruit hunters from their remote camps to join the small staff at the post and thus give that station a commercial base. The hunters on Bayou Bartholomew refused to trade at that post location.

When that effort failed, in 1784 Commandant Filhiol relocated the post downstream below the mouth of Bayou Bartholomew at "la Prairie des Canots

(Canoes)" where hunters were in the habit of assembling before and after making the winter hunting campaign. This political jurisdiction of "le Poste du Ouachita" was named Ft. Miro, for Governor-General Miro in New Orleans.

The political divisions after 1784 appear to be the: Orleans Territory, which includes the Natchitoches Post, and the Ouachita Post; and the Louisiana Territory with the Arkansas Post and the St. Louis Post. Each Post was a military (militia) garrison. Soldiers and others in the pay of France or the Spanish, after 1763, or later the United States Militia, could be paid their monthly wages or draw supplies. A voucher and receipt system protected the Post Commandant and the soldier or "official traveler" such as Lewis and Clark, or Dunbar and Hunter.

The Choctaw needed hunting space west of the Mississippi. There was an empty slot of Indian activity in the Ouachita River Basin. The Choctaw were gradually settling in the area and some were marrying Frenchmen or hunters in the area. The New Orleans governor licensed them to hunt and trade with the Spanish trading post of Poste de Washitas, Fuerte (Fort) Miro. The Monroe Chamber of Commerce Web Site says that the post was near the 1780 site of the first primitive French settlement, known as Prairie de Canots (Prairie of the Canoes), the real beginning of Monroe, Louisiana.

George Hunter and William Dunbar in their 1804

expedition observed Choctaw Indians living along the Washita from just north of the Red River continuing to a point near or above Fort Miro. The expedition recorded a report near the Little Missouri River above Camden from a German hunter named Palts with a 30-year history of hunting in Arkansas, "that there was a party of Chickasaws, Choctaws and other neighbouring Indians, about 800 in number, now on their way to the River Arkansa, to drive off those 400 warriors of the Osages who had lately come to that country, whose hands were lifted against every description."

Caddos had lived west of the Ouachita River in South Arkansas. However, by the 1780s they were concentrating in the Red River Basin, which includes Bodcaw Creek and Dorcheat Bayou in west Columbia County. The Caddo had been trading for over 50 years with the buyers at the post (Fort St. Jean Baptiste) at Natchitoches, Louisiana, in the Red River Basin.

Quapaws had lived east of the Ouachita River in South Arkansas, but now concentrated on the Arkansas River and traded with buyers from Arkansas Post, a fort 20 miles up river from the Mississippi River.

The Tunica of southeastern Arkansas and the Greenville, Mississippi, area, and northeastern Louisiana are not mentioned at this period in the Ouachita River Basin.

Osages lived in southern Missouri and in North Arkansas. The Spanish governor in New Orleans refused the Osage trading privileges at Arkansas Post. They were required to take their furs a long distance to the traders at Fort St. Louis. These Arkansas Osage were outraged and attacked Arkansas Post. About six French Soldiers, French trappers, traders, a few pioneers defended the post. The governor of New Orleans, under the French or Spanish, was in charge of all Louisiana. New France was not profitable to the French government, and not popular with the French taxpayers. The French, therefore, licensed commercial companies for the management of the territory. Baron Bastrop had a license for a large district, north of Ft. Miro into Arkansas. The baron controlled the Washita River and licensed John Nunn, the ferry owner at Ecote Fabre, to navigate the Washita to Ft. Miro for trade goods.

The Spanish governor of New Orleans later separated the four river basins into economic and political divisions. The rivers were the highways, and the fort system was like our county judge and sheriff. The division maximized the collection of taxes and provided for the common safety of the people and a profit for the licensed companies.

The Arkansas Native Americans and French trappers, men similar to the mountain men of the Rockies (and



North Arkansas), at the end of the trapping season, floated or packed their furs down river to sell at the forts. The traders (buyers) paid the taxes to the governor. He in turn paid France or Spain.

In the Warm Springs (Hot Springs) area, mountain men could raft from below the "Great Falls" of the Ouachita at Rockport (next to Malvern). In 1804, George Hunter wrote in his diary, "At the great falls, the river was full of giant rocks, which formed ledges with only occasional openings wide enough for the boat to be (pulled) through . . . (and only) after many hours of great exertion, which could have destroyed the boat."

General Arbuckle, at Ft. Smith, was under instructions to keep the peace and assist in the relocation of all Native American groups from North Arkansas, which he did through 1828. The Arkansas territorial governor, acting for the U.S. Government, was authorized to enter into treaties for the further relocation (removal) of the Cherokee in North Arkansas west of Washington County to that part of the Territory, now Northeast Oklahoma. He also negotiated several Treaties with the Quapaw until they were reduced to a very small group near Pine Bluff, the center of their traditional lands, and finally joined with another tribe in now Oklahoma. No treaty or official action has been discovered by this writer to remove Native Americans from South Arkansas, before or during the Trail of Tears, 1831 to 1839.

South Arkansas and North Louisiana became a resting area (maybe for weeks or a whole growing season for one stay) for thousands of Choctaw who traveled back and forth between the recognized tribal lands in Southeast Oklahoma and Mississippi. The Choctaw, at the time of their removal, from 1831 to 1833, were permitted to remain in Mississippi, if they abided by Mississippi laws, which outlawed the Ghost Dance, restricted land ownership, and tribal leaders.

Resting areas in Union County were: Bayou de Loutre at US Hwy. 167 south of El Dorado; near the Sandy Bend County Road from Strong to Urbana; a field, west of the Marysville Methodist Church and north of US Hwy. 82; and a field on the old Pigeon Hill to Champanolle Road near the Thatcher Dam. This is based on statements from persons over 75 years old who saw or discussed the Choctaw or Cherokee on these properties with their older generation.

Like modern American families, Native American families before and after the Civil War traveled long distances through Arkansas and Louisiana to care for family and find work, food, or places to make a crop. This continued into the 1900s.

Dr. John Aaron Moore, grandfather of Dr. Berry Lee Moore, was the first country doctor at Lisbon (Union County) in the early 1900s. His patients included traveling Choctaw or Cherokee Indians, who brought

their family and lived on Camp Creek, until the doctor got their family member well enough to travel.

The Choctaw or Cherokee ancestors who stayed in South Arkansas abided by the Sheriff's laws, did not do the Ghost Dance, and were silently assimilated by mixed marriages into both the white and black communities. The Gardner Community at Strong, Arkansas, is one of those communities.

The ancestors did not talk about their history with their children. The stigma of being a Native American quietly passed as each generation replaced the other. Few memories have been recorded, and the story is likely lost unless today's heirs will recall even small portions of their memories and share that history. A local newspaper could be helpful if they had a "History Day" and the editor encouraged short memories or stories, subject to editing.

An estimated 30 percent of today's South Arkansas citizens have Choctaw or Cherokee ancestors, most of whom were living here in the Ouachita River Basin when the early pioneers were arriving in the late 1800s.

Choctaw and Cherokee descendants have become our teachers, students, school administrators, employees, business owners, lawyers, judges, and sheriffs. Union County has had at least two sheriffs, now deceased, who were both descendants of Cherokee ancestors,

who served us well. My wife, Janis, was a distant cousin to one of these sheriffs. She has a first cousin who used his Columbia County Choctaw heritage in a minority business venture and another first cousin's wife that has a Cherokee ancestor from Strong.

Today's history students and teachers are beginning to recognize this unique Native American culture still "silently" present in South Arkansas. It has not been written in the school textbooks, but South Arkansas is a good illustration of successful assimilation of Native Americans into the new American society.

*Worth Camp, Jr., an El Dorado resident, is a writer, history enthusiast, and a country lawyer.*

#### Things I Have Learned In Arkansas

Possums and armadillos sleep in the middle of the road with their feet in the air.

There are 5,000 types of snakes and 4,998 live in ARKANSAS.

There are 10,000 types of spiders. All 10,000 live in ARKANSAS plus a couple no one's seen before.

If it grows, it sticks; if it crawls, it bites.

Once and twiced are words.

It is not a shopping cart; it is a buggy.



# Clues in Census Records, 1850-1930

Updated December 2, 2002

Experienced genealogical researchers use clues found in one record to find **other** records about the same individual.

This article describes some of the clues found in census records.

## Date of birth

- The **1900** census (column 7) indicates the person's month and year of birth; the **1850-1880** and **1910-1930** censuses indicate the person's age.
- The **1870** census (column 13) and **1880** census (column 7) indicate the month in which the person was born, if born "within the year," that is between June 1, 1869 and May 31, 1870 for the 1870 census, or June 1, 1879 and May 31, 1880, for the 1880 census. The official census day was June 1 in both 1870 and 1880, although the enumerator may have visited the household at a later date.
- While the person's age is not an exact date of birth, it at least provides a "ballpark" figure useful (1) for tracking the person from one census to the next, especially if other people have the same name, and (2) for locating the person in any existing vital records.

- The **1850-1930** censuses indicate the person's state or country of birth, which helps narrow the geographic scope of search for the specific town of birth.

## Date of marriage

- The **1850** census (column 10), **1860** census (column 11), **1870** census (column 14), and **1880** census (column 12) indicate whether the person had married within the year.
- "Within the year" means during the year before the official census day, that is, between June 1, 1849 and May 31, 1850, for the 1850 census; between June 1, 1859 and May 31, 1860, for the 1860 census; between June 1, 1869 and May 31, 1870, for the 1870 census; and between June 1, 1879 and May 31, 1880, for the 1880 census. The official census day was June 1 in each of these census years, although the enumerator may have visited the household at a later date.

- The **1900** census (column 10) and **1910** census (column 9) indicate the number of years of marriage for each married person.

## Number of children

- The **1900** census (column 11) and **1910** census (column 10) indicate how many children were **born** to each woman. The **1900** census (column 12) and **1910** census (column 11) indicate how many of

those children were **still living**. These clues can help determine whether the researcher has identified all children in a given family, and whether any were deceased when either census was taken.

### Immigration

- The **1900** census (column 16), **1910** census (column 15), **1920** census (column 13), and **1930** census (column 22) each indicate the person's year of immigration to the United States. This information should help in locating a ship passenger arrival list.

### Naturalization

- The **1870** census (column 19) has a check mark for "Male Citizens of the U.S. of 21 years of age and upwards." If the person was a foreign-born citizen, this means that he had become naturalized by 1870.
- The **1900** census (column 18), the **1910** census (column 16), and **1920** census (column 14), and **1930** census (column 23) indicate the person's naturalization status. The answers are "Al" for alien, "Pa" for "first papers," and "Na" for naturalized.
- The **1920** census (column 15) indicates the year in which the person was naturalized.

These clues may lead to naturalization records.

### **Foreign-born parents**

- The **1870** census (columns 11-12) have check marks if the person's parents were "of foreign birth."

- The **1880** census (columns 25-26), **1900** census (columns 14-15), **1910** census (columns 13-14), **1920** census (columns 21 & 23), and **1930** census (columns 19-20) indicate the person's parents' birthplaces.

### **Military Service**

- **Service in Union or Confederate Army or Navy**
  - The **1910** census (column 30) indicates whether the person was a "survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy." The answers are "UA" for Union Army, "UN" for Union Navy, "CA" for Confederate Army, and "CN" for Confederate Navy. These clues lead to military service and pension records; see Civil War Records and Confederate Pension Records for more information.
  - A word of caution: On the 1910 census, columns 30-32 are often "overwritten" with numbers like 2-1-0-0 or 6-9-0-0. These numbers are **not** the answers for columns 30-32, but were data summaries used by Census Bureau tabulators in Washington, DC, to compile statistical data.



- The **1930** census (column 31) indicates Civil War veterans with the abbreviation "CW."

- **Military Service, 1898-1918, in Major Wars**

- The **1930** census (column 31) indicates military service in other wars with "Sp" for Spanish-American War, "Phil" for Philippine Insurrection, "Box" for Boxer Rebellion, "Mex" for Mexican Expedition, and "WW" for World War I.

### **Real Property**

- The **1850** census (column 8), **1860** census (column 8), and **1870** census (column 8) indicate the value of real property (land) owned by each person.
- The **1900** census (column 25), **1910** census (column 26), **1920** census (column 7), and **1930** census (column 7) indicate whether the person owned ("O") or rented ("R") the home or farm.
- The **1900** census (column 26), **1910** census (column 27), and **1920** census (column 8) indicate whether home and farm owners owned their property with a mortgage ("M") or free of mortgage ("F").
- The **1930** census (column 8) indicates the value of home, if owned, or the monthly rental, if rented.

These clues should lead researchers to the county recorder's office or equivalent agency for deeds, mortgages, and property tax records.

### **Economic data.**

- The **1850** census (column 7), **1860** census (column 7), **1870** census (column 7), and **1880** census (column 13) all indicate the person's occupation. If the answer is "**farmer**," the researcher should look for information about the farmer's land ownership, crops, and livestock in the agricultural census schedules. If the person was a saw or grist miller, cheese maker, or other "**manufacturer**," the researcher should check the manufacturing census schedules.

- Agricultural census schedules exist for 1850-1880; manufacturing census schedules exist for 1820 and 1850-1880.

- For more information and roll lists of nonpopulation census schedules available as NARA microfilm publications, see Nonpopulation Census Records.

### **Conclusion.**

Researchers who use these and other clues in census records will be more successful--and thorough--in their genealogical research.

This essay is adapted from "Clues in Census Records, 1850-1920," *The Record*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Jan. 1998): 26-27.

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## Clues in Census Records, 1790-1840

Experienced genealogical researchers use clues found in one record to find **other** records about the same individual. Although the first six federal decennial censuses taken from 1790 through 1840 contain less data than those taken later, they still contain useful clues that should not be overlooked.

- Date of Birth
- Military Service
- Immigration and Naturalization
- Occupation and Economic Data
- Conclusion

### Date of Birth

The 1790-1840 censuses generally **named** only the head of household but reported the **age** of each household member in age categories. For example, the 1810 census reported the number of free white males and females in these age categories:

- "Under ten years of age"
- "Of ten years, and under sixteen"
- "Of sixteen, and under twenty-six"
- "Of twenty-six, and under forty-five"
- "Of forty-five and upwards"

While the age range provided by age categories does not indicate an exact date of birth, it at least gives a "ballpark"

figure useful (1) for tracking the head of household from one census to the next, especially if other people have the same name, and (2) for tentatively estimating the composition of the family, which the researcher must confirm from other records.

For example, in 1810, the household of Alexander Tackles of Warsaw, Genesee Co., NY, consisted of two males age 16-26 (sons Alexander Jr. and John B.), one male over age 45 (Alexander), one female under age 10 (daughter Sophronia), one female age 16-26 (daughter Polly), and one female over age 45 (wife Philena Howard). The census provided the age ranges of family members; names and exact dates of birth of Alexander's family members were obtained from other records.

The 1840 census reported the name and exact age of Revolutionary War pensioners; examples are given in the next section.

### Military Service

The 1840 census asked for the names and ages of "Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services, Included in the Foregoing [Household]." Pensioners included both veterans and widows. For example, veteran Alexander Tackels, aged 85, was enumerated in the household of Jonathan Arnold in Middlebury, Genesee (now Wyoming) Co., NY, and the widow Chloe McCullar, aged 81 1/2, was enumerated in the household of W.W. Blake in St. Albans Township, Licking Co., OH.



This clue should lead the researcher to Revolutionary War military service and pension records. The pension files, which are especially useful, have been reproduced in NARA microfilm publication **M804, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files (2,670 rolls)**. Military service records are also available on microfilm; for more information see listings for Record Group 93, War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records, in ***Microfilm Resources for Research: A Comprehensive Catalog* (Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1996)**, which is available [online](#) or for [purchase](#).

Since elderly persons usually resided with kinfolk, the pensioners' presence in these households should be a clue that the pensioner may be related to someone in the household. For example, William W. Blake's wife's maiden name was Nancy McCullar; she was one of Chloe McCullar's children.

### **Immigration and Naturalization**

The 1820 census reported the number of "Foreigners not naturalized" in each household; the 1830 census reported the number of "ALIENS--Foreigners not naturalized" in each household. For example, the 1820 census for Geauga County, Ohio, reported that these households included aliens:

Name	Number of Aliens	Township
Thomas Ainslee	2	Parkman
Francis Bark	1	Painesville
Francis Billette	3	Painesville
John Graham 2d	1	Perry
Abel Levins	1	Parkman

Although these censuses do not specify which person or persons in the household were aliens, this clue should alert the researcher (1) to search for known household members in [immigration records](#), (2) to be alert to clues in other records that point to the suspected immigrant's possible foreign origins, and (3) to search for possible later [naturalization records](#) for the suspected immigrant.

Unfortunately, however, there are relatively few ship passenger lists (immigration records) before January 1, 1820, when the Federal Government began requiring such lists to be presented to collectors of customs.

### **Occupation and Economic Data**

#### **1810 Census**

In 1810, the U.S. marshals and their assistants who took the census were instructed to obtain information about

manufacturing. However, since they were not told what questions to ask, the information collected varied widely.

For example, Eli Waste of Wilmington, Windham Co., VT, owned one loom that produced the following yards of cloth: 60 woolen, 50 linen, 10 cotton, and 50 mixed fabrics, while James Weston [sic, Westurn] of Orwell, Rutland (now Addison) Co., VT, owned seven sheep, one spinning wheel, and one little spinning wheel that produced 25 yards of woolen cloth and 15 yards of linen cloth.

Clues about livestock may lead to personal property tax records, kept by the county treasurer, county auditor, or equivalent official.

### **1820 Census**

The 1820 census reported the number of persons in each household who engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing.

If household members engaged in agriculture (i.e., were farmers), the researcher should check for deeds and mortgages in the county recorder's office or equivalent agency, and for real and personal property tax records kept by the county auditor, county treasurer, or equivalent official. Not all farmers owned land or livestock, of course, but it is always worthwhile to check all extant records for the place where a person is known to have lived.

If household members engaged in manufacturing, the researcher should examine NARA microfilm publication

### **M279, Records of the 1820 Census of Manufactures (27 rolls).**

According to the instructions given the U.S.

marshals and their assistants, persons engaged in manufacturing included both (1) both employees in "manufacturing establishments" and (2) "artificers, handicrafts men, and mechanics whose labor is preeminently of the hand, and not upon the field." The manufacturing census schedules in M279 include information about:

- The type of business;
- Kinds and quantities of raw materials used;
- Number of persons employed;
- Number and type of machinery;
- Expenditures for capital (equipment) and wages;
- Type and quality of goods produced annually; and
- General remarks.

Three cautions are in order, however:

**First**, a person listed as a manufacturer in the population census may not be included in the 1820 manufacturing schedules in M279. For example, M279 contains information about 13 manufacturing establishments in Batavia (now Middlefield), Burton, Chardon, and Parkman Twps., Geauga Co., OH, but the population census lists 60 households in the same townships in which one or more persons were engaged in manufacturing!

**Second**, a household may include only persons "engaged in



agriculture" according to the population census, yet have a manufacturing schedule in M279. For example, M279 includes a manufacturing schedule for a pot and pearl ashery owned by "Ives & Doty" of Parkman Twp., Geauga Co., OH, yet the population census reported Jesse Ives and Asa Doty's households only included persons "engaged in agriculture."

**Third**, persons who are not listed as head of household in the population census may have a manufacturing schedule in M279. For example, Daniel Earle, Oliver Gavitt, and R. W. Scott are all listed in M279 as manufacturers in Parkman Township, Geauga Co., OH, but are not named as heads of household in the population census anywhere in the county.

### 1840 Census

The 1840 census reported the number of persons in each household who engaged in mining; agriculture; commerce; manufactures and trades; navigation of the ocean; navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers; and learned professions and engineers. Again, researchers should check land and tax records kept by county officials, especially when the household was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

### Conclusion

Experienced genealogical researchers use clues found in one record to locate other records about the same individual. However, it is always best to thoroughly exhaust all extant records for the place where the person is known

to have lived, as shown by the above analysis of the surprises found in the 1820 manufacturing schedules for Geauga Co., OH.

This essay is adapted from Claire Prechtel-Klusken, "Clues in Census Records, 1790-1840," *The Record*, Vol. 4, No. 5 (May 1998).

## More on the American Revolution

*Family Tree Magazine* also tells us that a private company named Footnote has digitized records from the Revolutionary War at the National Archives and Records Administration. Among the information available are letters from Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, names of British prisoners taken at Yorktown, service records and regimental rolls. There is also limited information on "prize cases." These involve the distribution of bounty seized from British ships. Family Tree tells us that there isn't a lot of genealogical information on this site, *as of yet*, but it is full of fascinating information for history buffs of that era. See:

<http://www.footnote.com/page/561/Revolutionary-War:-War-Prize-Cases.>)

Also included are pension records and associated files. In late May, representatives from Footnote.com met with a Utah chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Salt Lake City to introduce the new website and get feedback to make it even better.

**Husband: Sherrod Armstrong**

Born: 31 Dec 1865 in: Bastrop, Morehouse Ph., LA  
Married: 18 Jul 1886 in: Ouachita Ph., LA  
Died: 25 Jun 1945 in: Jones, Morehouse Ph., LA  
Burial:  
Father: Polk Dallas Armstrong  
Mother: Annah Eliza Sparks  
Other Spouses:

**Wife: Agnes Eunice Taylor**

Born: 14 Oct 1869 in: Union Ph., LA  
Died: 21 Jul 1939 in: Jones, Morehouse Ph., LA  
Burial:  
Father: Elias Taylor  
Mother: Mary Verona Gilbert  
Other Spouses:

**CHILDREN**

1	M	Name: George Elias Armstrong Born: 04 May 1887 in: Morehouse Ph., LA Died: 14 Jan 1968 in: Bastrop, Morehouse Ph., LA Burial: Married: 12 Feb 1907 in: Morehouse Ph., LA Spouse: Luella Butler Watkins Married: 15 Jul 1919 in: Morehouse Ph., LA Spouse: Irene Angelene Butler Simpson
2	F	Name: Ella Adelle Armstrong Born: 26 May 1889 in: Morehouse Ph., LA Died: 18 Oct 1964 in: Bastrop, Morehouse Ph., LA Burial: 20 Oct 1960 in: Pine Grove Cemetery, Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, LA Married: 10 Jan 1907 in: Jones, Morehouse Ph., LA Spouse: Walter Doles
3	F	Name: Annah Eliza Armstrong Born: Jan 1891 in: Morehouse Ph., LA Died: in: Burial: Married: 23 Dec 1909 in: Ashley Co., AR Spouse: Frank Huffiy
4	M	Name: Charley Lee Armstrong Born: 05 May 1893 in: Morehouse Ph., LA Died: Aft. 1900 in: Ashley Co., AR Burial: Married: 21 Dec 1930 in:

**Spouse: Louise Powers**

Name: Verona Lula Armstrong  
Born: 19 Jun 1895 in: Morehouse Ph., LA  
Died: 23 Oct 1974 in: Bastrop, Morehouse Ph., LA  
Burial:  
Married: 17 Jan 1914 in: Morehouse Parish, LA  
Spouse: Oland Bentley Winfrey

**Name: Baby Girl Armstrong**

Born: Abt. 1897 in: Ashley Co., AR  
Married: in:  
Died: Abt. 1897 in: Ashley Co., AR  
Burial:  
Spouse:

**Name: Mary Magdalene Armstrong**

Born: Feb 1900 in: Ashley Co., AR  
Married: in:  
Died: Bef. 1910 in: Ashley Co., AR  
Burial:  
Spouse:

**Name: Etheridge Armstrong**

Born: Abt. 1902 in: Ashley Co., AR  
Married: in:  
Died: Abt. 1910 in: Ashley Co., AR  
Burial:  
Spouse:

**Name: Thomas Douglas Armstrong**

Born: 28 Mar 1904 in: Hamburg, Ashley, AR  
Died: 13 Mar 1963 in: Jones, Morehouse Ph., LA  
Burial:  
Married: in: Bastrop, Morehouse Ph., LA  
Spouse: Reola Bell Franklin

**Name: Hardiman Hersey Armstrong**

Born: Abt. 1906 in: Hamburg, Ashley, AR  
Married: in:  
Died: Bef. 1910 in: Ashley Co., AR  
Burial:  
Spouse:

**Name:**

Born: in:  
Married: in:  
Died: in:  
Burial: in:  
Spouse:



### Husband: Polk Dallas Armstrong

Born: Abt. 1845 in: Lowndes Co., AL  
 Married: Abt. 1865 in: La  
 Died: 03 Mar 1870 in: Bastrop, Morehouse Ph., LA  
 Burial:  
 Father: Thomas D. Armstrong  
 Mother: Mary A.E. Mock  
 Other Spouses:

### Wife: Annah Eliza Sparks

Born: Mar 1847 in: Assumption Ph., LA  
 Died: Aft. 1910 in: West Carroll Ph., LA  
 Burial:  
 Father: Sherrod B. Sparks  
 Mother: Martha Pouncey  
 Other Spouses:

### CHILDREN

1	M	Name: Sherrod Armstrong Born: 31 Dec 1865 Died: 25 Jun 1945 Burial: Married: 18 Jul 1886 Spouse: Agnes Eunice Taylor	in: Bastrop, Morehouse Ph., LA in: Jones, Morehouse Ph., LA in: Ouachita Ph., LA
2	F	Name: Mary Armstrong Born: 11 Jun 1867 Married: Died: Burial: Spouse:	in: Bastrop, Morehouse Ph., LA in: in: in:
3	M	Name: Thoma Davies Armstrong Born: Abt. 1868 Married: Died: Aft. 1880 Burial: Spouse:	in: Bastrop, Morehouse Ph., LA in: in: TX
4	M	Name: Polk Dallas Armstrong Born: Abt. 1869 Married: Died: Bef. 1880 Burial: Spouse:	in: Bastrop, Morehouse Ph., LA in: in: Bastrop, Morehouse Ph., LA

Last Name	First Name	Page
Abernathy	J.H.	17
Adams	J.T.	25
Adcock	L.H.	25
Anders	R.W.	17
Anders	J.M.	17
Anders	G.S.	22
Anderson	T.G.	17
Arbuckle	General	47
Armstrong	Sherrod	65
Armstrong	Polk Dallas	65
Armstrong	George Elias	65
Armstrong	Ella Adelle	65
Armstrong	Annah Eliza	65
Armstrong	Charley Lee	65
Armstrong	Verona	66
Armstrong	Baby Girl	66
Armstrong	Mary Magdalene	66
Armstrong	Etheridge	66
Armstrong	Thomas	66
Armstrong	Hardiman Herse	66
Armstrong	Polk Dallas	67
Armstrong	Thomas D.	67
Armstrong	Sherrod	67
Armstrong	Mary	67
Armstrong	Thom Davies	67
Armstrong	Polk Dallas	67
Bailey	J.M.	18
Baker	James	18
Baker	R.F.	26
Barnett	J.R.	18
Baskin	S.C.	18
Bastrop	Baron	46
Baxter	T.M.	18
Baylor	Jesse C.	28
Beard	J.T.	18
Beard	J.H.	25

Beard	J.A.	25
Beard	Mathew	27
Beard	Hugh	28
Bell	J.M.	18
Blankinship	W.H.	15
Blankinship	W.H.	16
Blankinship	W.H.	17
Blasier	Samuel	30
Blasier	Samuel	35
Blythe	Samuel	18
Bonaparte	Napoleon	40
Bond	Dr. A.N.	18
Boyd	James	28
Bradley	Hugh	18
Bradley	Thomas	27
Bradley	Hugh	27
Bradley	Thomas	27
Bradley	John M.	28
Braswell	Nathan	18
Braswell	Jacob	18
Bratton	J.C.	15
Bratton	J.C.	16
Bratton	J.C.	16
Bratton	J.C.	17
Bratton	J.C.	29
Broughton	J.R.	18
Brown	J.N.	25
Brunley	Jno	18
Burkett	William	18
Burks	James	27
Burrough	Henry	29
Callaway	F.M.	27
Camp	Worth	40
Camp	Janis	50
Camp	Worth	50
Camp	Worth	30
Campbell	James	28

Carr	J.L.	25
Chammes	H.H.	26
Cheek	Robert	29
Clark	H.F.	18
Coker	T.J.	27
Colley	S.N.	19
Conrad	Harvey W.	28
Conrad	John H.	28
Cox	Henry	26
Craig	T.B.	19
Craig	T.B.	25
Crawford	T.M.	19
Crawford	C.L.	29
Crawford	Titus	29
Creed	J.H.	19
Creed	William	26
Davis	J.H.	19
Davis	S.M.	19
Denson	Rev. N.C.	15
Denson	N.C.	16
Denson	N.C.	19
Dickinson	S.D.	43
Dobson	Joseph	27
Dogget	Richard	26
Doles	Walter	65
Drummond	J.T.	19
Dummond	J.T.	16
Dummons	J.T.	15
Dunbar	William	30
Dunbar	William	31
Dunbar	William	32
Dunbar	William	34
Dunbar	William	38
Dunbar	William	44
Durham	J.L.	19
Ederington	H.M.	19
Ederington	J.T.	19



Ederington	W. J.	19
Elliott	J. L.	25
Ellis	Mrs. M. A.	2
Ennis	Major	34
Ernest	John W.	27
Ferguson	W. H.	19
Ferguson	R. R.	19
Fike	W. P.	25
Filhoil	W. B.	20
Finch	Jean-Baptiste	43
Fortner	S. S.	19
Gannaway	J. L.	19
Gannaway	C. C.	16
Gannaway	C. C.	20
Garrison	M. B.	20
Garrison	P. P.	20
Garrison	J. J.	20
Gilbert	B. T.	20
Gilbert	Larkin	26
Gill	Verona	65
Glover	M. T.	20
Godfrey	Elbert	26
Goodwin	S. W.	20
Green	T. M.	20
Green	M. W.	20
Green	Hiram	27
Green	William	29
Grose	C. C.	16
Grose	C. C.	20
Hankins	J. M.	20
Harcrow	G. W.	25
Hargis	C. W.	25
Harris	Johns C.	26
Harville	William	26
Hickman	Green	27
Higason	W. L.	20
Howard	J. C. R.	20

Howard	J. C. R.	26
Huffly	Frank	65
Hunter	George	30
Hunter	George	31
Hunter	George	32
Hunter	George	34
Hunter	George	35
Hunter	George	39
Hunter	George	44
Hunter	W. B.	25
Jackson	Capt	34
Jacobs	President	30
Jefferson	J. F.	25
John	Green	20
Johnson	J. W.	21
Johnson	Harrell	26
Johnson	James H.	27
Johnson	Tom F.	29
Johnston	J. W.	21
Johnston	Geo. W.	28
Jones	S. M.	20
Jones	H. J. J.	28
Joyce	J. A.	21
Kamp	N. E. L. M.	26
Kenmore	Jno	21
Koonce	R. N.	21
Koonce	Richard	27
Langston	B. F.	16
Langston	B. F.	21
Leslie	D. W.	21
Lewis		26
Lynn	John	21
Lyns	Jas W.	25
Mack	W. F.	16
Mack	W. F.	21
Mallet	Brothers	32
Mann	W. L.	21

Martin	W.W.	21
McClendon	A.M.	25
McDowell	J.M.	21
McElwrath	R.P.	22
McFaddin	Ike	28
McPagan	J.	22
Meek	J.R.S.	21
Miller	J.C.	16
Miller	J.C.	21
Miro	Estevan	43
Miro	Govenor-Generi	44
Mock	Mary A.E.	67
Moore	Dr.M.S.	21
Moore	Franklin	27
Moore	Miles	27
Moore	Mordaci	27
Moore	Dr. Berry Lee	48
Moorman	George	15
Moorman	George	16
Moorman	George	17
Morgan	W.A.	21
Mosley	Henry	28
Mosley	W.C.	28
Mosley	John H.	28
Murphy	James	28
Neely	J.F.	22
Norman	R.D.	22
Nunn	John	46
O'Neil	J.S.	22
Parker	Elisha	26
Parker	Richard	27
Parker	John	28
Parker	John	28
Parker	Thomas	29
Parnell	Jack	27
Parnell	J.M.	29
Peek	E.D.	22

Phillips	J.L.	26
Phillips	Marcus	30
Pierce	J.W.	16
Pierce	J.W.	22
Pinkard	James t.	28
Pipkins	James	26
Pollard	R.A.	22
Pouncey	Martha	67
Powell	R.S.	25
Powers	Louise	66
Primm	Jack	25
Pugh	R.E.	22
Ray	William	28
Reaves	A.B.	15
Reaves	A.B.	16
Reaves	A.B.	22
Reaves	W.S.	25
Reynolds	C.L.	26
Rice	J.R.	22
Ritchey	Joe	22
Roddy	D.S.	22
Seagraves	James	28
Seay	W.A.	23
Sebastain	Samuel	5
Sherry	James	5
Simmons	James	3
Simmons	William N.	4
Simpson	Harold B.	2
Simpson	William P.	3
Simpson	Irene Angelene	65
Skinner	Jefferson	4
slaughter	John	4
Sloan	Dixon	25
Smiley	VI. M.	3
Smith	Samuel	4
Sparks	Annah Eliza	65
Sparks	Annah Eliza	67



Sparks	Sherrod	67
Spears	Robert	28
Spears	Green	28
Spraggins	D.T.	22
Stanfield	T.H.	23
Steadman	Green	28
Stearns	G.M.	4
Stechman	A.G.	23
Steele	Christopher C.	4
Stephens	G.	22
Stewart	James	26
Stone	Isaac	5
Stovall	W.B.	27
Strong	Charles	4
Stuard	H.S.	23
Taylor	Richard	6
Taylor	James	6
Taylor	Agnes Eunice	65
Taylor	Elias	65
Teague	Agnes Eunice	67
Temples	W.L.	7
Temples	Loyd B.	26
Temples	John	26
Thomas	John	7
Thompson	Leonard	6
Thompson	Arch	7
Thompson	W.H.	23
Thompson	John B.	27
Thompson	Wm.H.	27
Thompson	Andrew	27
Thornton	J.A.	23
Timms	T.	6
Tisdale	Albert	7
Trentham	A.W.	7
Trotter	W.D.	23
Tucker	Z.C.	25
Turnbough	Madison	7

Turner	A.R.	23
Turner	A.B.	23
Tyree	Daniel	8
Wadsworth	N.Y.	25
Wailes	James	26
Waldrop	John	9
Walker	B.F.	8
Walker	John F.	8
Walker	R.A.	10
Walker	J.J.	24
Walthorn	J.C.	9
Ward	J.H.	10
Wardlaw	J.D.	23
Washington	George	40
Waters	Wm.H.	27
Watkins	Luella Butler	65
Watson	J.B.	15
Watson	J.B.	16
Watson	J.B.	17
Watson	J.B.	23
Webb	Alexander	8
Webb	N.H.	23
Weeks	S.L.	23
Wells	George C.	8
Wessell	Edward H.	10
Wheless	S.W.	23
Wheless	S.H.	27
White	Harry	9
White	John	9
Whitefield	J.B.	9
Whiteside	J.T.	24
Wilburn	William	10
Wilkerson	J.L.	9
Williams	Randall	9
Williams	F.M.	11
Williamson	H.H.	11
Williamson	James	11

Wilson	E.N.	15
Wilson	E.N.	23
Winfrey	Oland Bentley	66
Winkles	A.W.	8
Winn	Thomas	8
Winterbonner	Eli	9
Wishert	James	10
Withers	R.J.	24
Witt	Allison	11
Wood	William T.	9
Woodard	Beverly Jane	14
Woodward	Stephen	26
Wooldridge	T.C.	24
Wooley	R.B.	24
Word	T.J.	23
Words	George W.	9
Wright	Joseph F.	9
Wright	John	10
Yardley	James H.	11
Young	Richard	12
Young	David G.	12